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SCARECROWS FOR MOSQUITOES.

A Jersey Idea Backed Up by Testimony

from a South American Naturalist. The idea of a scarcerow for mosquitoes, set

forth in the Newark Sunday Call, is not so ridiculous as it might seem at first blush. The

ther, it was declared that two or three dried

dragonflies suspended from the roof of an open

perch by silk threads would serve to keep

perch by silk threads would serve to keep mosquitoes at a distance.
Hudson, the great S uth American naturalist, in one of his books, the "Naturalist on La Plata," tells of the effect on mosquitoes and other blood-sucking insects of the appearance of a dragonist. Says he:
"They dive down into the grass, crawl under the leaves, hide beneath everything or anything that will cover them, and remain there for many minutes. The traveller across the plains, postered by these bloodthirsty insects, and his horse nearly distracted by them, welcome the company of a dragonisty." The traveller come the company of a dragonisty. The travelman for hours, striking the insects put up by the borse's approach.

man for hours, striking the insects put up by the horse's approach.

Hudson tells further of the terror feit by the myrlads of insects at the approach of dragoutiles. There are times when the dragonifies gather in great swarms, miles wide and miles long, and go sweeping just above the grass tops like some vast invading army. In a sense it is an army, for they strike such terror to the mesquitees, the punkies, and the files that it is always before these insects appear again. They are found lugging the under side of chips, grass, and leaves, crawling about on the ground, "acting like cravens and snesks fearful for their lives."

Two Opinions on the Effect of the Sales of the One on Those of the Other.

"Next to my trade in bicycles I find the sale

of photographic cameras the best feature in the

line of outing goods this year," said a Brooklyn

lealer. "It strikes me that the interest people

have taken in bicycles has had a good effect on

This remark was repeated to a New York

"It is reasonable to suppose that the use of

bicycles will ultimately help the sale of cam-

eras, but a canvass of the trade will show you

eras, but a can was of the trade will show you that the Brooklyn man was exceptionally fortunate. The fact is that as a rule, so far, the people who have purchased bloycles cannot afford the pleasure of a camera at the same time, or else they do not want to load down the bloycle with the extra weight, even if it be trifling. Perhaps they think the camera would be more of a bother than a pleasure when wheeling. Any way, the trade in cameras has been hurt for the present by the sale of wheels, and we shall have to wait for the development of the taste of people for outdoor life to get any benefit out of the wheel in our special line."

lealer in photographic goods, and he said:

the whole trade with tourists."

afraid of dragontlies and avoid them.

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HUNTERS AND THEIR GAME.

GOOD CATCHES STILL REPORTED BY THE FISHERMEN. Value of an Education to a Bird-A Pish

Twice Hooked-The Lick of a Biffe-Bait Pinhing Barred in Maine Waters-Scarecrows for Mosquitoes-The Animals, Senator William P. Frye of Maine and his wife and Gen. Sewall of Bath, Me., have been in camp on the Rangelev lakes fishing for trout. Senator Frye is a fly fisherman and uses only flies when fishing for Rangeley trout. If the trout won't take artificial flies he doesn't use bait. He hasn't taken any of over 314 pounds weight so far, but holds the record for

big trout taken with a fiv. Several years ago he got a ten and a quarter pound trout with a fly, an exploit which has not been exceeded since. Mrs. Frye has taken a number of fine trout and Gen. Sewall is taking two and three pounders frequently.

Frederick Skinner of Boston has been sur-

prising people at Rangeley Lake. He has caught and weighed fresh water salmon of 9 pounds 2 ounces, 6 pounds 12 ounces, and two of 4 pounds. These fish were returned to the water little the worse for their air bath and are waiting for another fight. There are few fishermen who return their big fish to the water, but Mr. Skinner gets his fon in catching, not killing them.

John Shaw of Richmond, Va., got a sixpound salmon at Rangeley Lake and Henry Bender, ex-Fish Commissioner of New York, is trying for some big fish.

Shooting and Fishing says that Greenwood Lake, on the New York and New Jersey line, Is giving base and pickerel fishing and that the fishing is improving with years. The American Field tells of the luck of F. M.

Kantzler of Chicago, who went to one of the lakes in Lake county, Ill. He got twenty-one bass and three pickerel. Lake county and one adjoining it in Wisconsin, Kenosha, have seventy-two lakes between them.

The total number of tarpon caught at Fort

Myers, Fla., from March 7 to June 10-the sea-Bon-was 246. Mad River, near Springfield, O., is said to be in a sad way. Polsonous acids from the straw-

ard plants have so polluted the water that the fish are all dying. J. J. Kinnam of Springfield.

board plants have so polluted the water that the fish are all dying. J. J. Kinnam of Springfield, O., writes to the American Field that "a friend and I drove four miles along the river bank, and we saw hundreds of fish floating down the river, and lyine in small eddies, a sight that made us discusted."

Pennsylvania base fishing is better than it was at the first of this season. The rivers have been going down and clearing in a way that has caused the fish to begin to rise. In the Susquehanna the fish are lively, Reports from File's Eddy. Peach Bottom. Upper Perklomen, and other places indicate good sport. Charles Jones' got a four pound nine ounce bass near Harrisburg a few days ago, and Wheeler Phelps came within a few ounces of being as lucky. The Pennsylvania trout season is about over. James Nevin of the Wisconsin fish exhibit at the World's Fair was a daisy.

Gen. John Menulta of Chicago contemplates a three months' trout and salmon fishing outing in Alsaka this summer.

Illegal fishing with nets is said by the American Field to be epidemic in Wayne county. N. Y. A fellow was arrested for it, but the witnesses dared not tell what they had seen, because they feared their property would be destroyed by incerdiary fires.

The luck of Wildwood, N. Y., sait water fishering from fifteen to fifty pounds. The fish were taken from off the end of a pier in two or three weeks.

ing from fifteen to fifty pounds. The fish were taken from off the end of a pier in two or three weeks.

The Health Board of New York is kept busy condemning fish down in Fulton Market and elsewhere. Between June 10 and 17 inspectors seized 30,000 pounds of fish.

A fresh salmon from the Kennebec instead of from the Penobscot as usual was a Boston curiosity recently.

The Fehrag directle says that many of the Gloucester fleet of mackerel fishers didn't have any luck last week and consequently mackerel advanced over a dollar a barrel in price, from \$50.25 to \$10.37. In spite of individual bad luck the mackerel eath this spring was larger than for several seasons.

A story of pilantiful fish comes from Darthouth. Sung are said to be so plentiful that hundreds of barrels are allowed to escape.

A neat way of keeping minnows alive for bat is given in Forest and Stream by a contributor, who also tells how he got near Boston twenty-three pickerel and a perich that weighed twenty-eight pounds. All that is necessary is to wrap the living minnows in a wet blanket. This plan he says is better than using a water pall. Another way of keeping minnows alive and angleworms fresh is to pack them away in wet moss in a box.

Carroll Baines got forty-seven weakfish

et mass in a box. Carroll Baines got forty-seven weakfish in Barnegat Bay off the Waretown shore one ay. They weighed from two to three bays. pounds.
William Moynan knows the habits of sea

William Moynan knows the habits of sea has so well that when he gets a big one the local papers about Asbury Park tell about his luck. He got a 13½-pounder a few days ago. Manasquan Inlet, on the Jersey coast, is a good place for bass, but there is trouble about getting bait and boats. Dr. G. B. Herbert took aix bass there running from three to six pounds each. Ninety-three-year-old Uncli-George Brown got an 18½-pound bass from the Asbury Park pler the other day. Uncle George wasn't quite able to fight the basslone being a little weak, but he did most of George wasn't quite able to fight the bass alone, being a little weak, but he did most of the fighting, and the fish was soon captured. This is the second largest bass taken at Asbury Park this year, a 20-pounder caught by James Ronan being the largest.

Chinook saimon are giving lots of sport to the fishermen at Portland. Or. J. Roberts Mead took twelve one day which weighed 13235 pounds in all. There were two 20-pounders, one 18-pounder, a 17-pounder, and a little fellow of one and a half pounds.

Forest and Stream says that pellets of wheat or corn bread mixed with cotton make good bait for carp. Other baits are grasshoppers, larvee of wasps, and meat grubs.

VALUE OF AN EDUCATION. The Untaught Partridges Soon Died, but

the Crows Went on a Piente. The young partridges were always cating,

fed by a tender-hearted mother that could not bear to let her chicks go hungry while she taught them a few simple rules of self-preservation. Consequently the chicken partridges were very fat and stupid. While the partridges were feeding on the

various things to be found in the woods, the young crows sat in a line on the fence out in the field where the horizon was at a great distan e-net confined, as was that of the partridges in the woods. Here the old mother erow discoursed after breakfast on the dangers tant read. She told her young of the folly of being too fat to fly fast or think quickly, and, further than that, she told them of the powder and guns which dealt death to crows and

der and game water to the control of the things.

The young crows were to bellious. They pointed to the comfortable life the partridges led, but the mother silenced them with buffets, and forced them to listen to her words,

led, but the mother silenced them with buffers, and; forced them to listen to her words, saying:

"Remember, darlings, when fall comes, that there were four of you youngsters, and thirteen of mother partridge's chicks."

When fall care the young crows were ablebodied and tough-muscled as well as well-taught birds. As for the partridges, they were as fat as butter, but there were only ten of them, while there were still four young crows. The mother crow mentioned this fact, and the young crows thanked her for the training she had given to them. Men who hunted came daily stield, and they saw the crows, but always at a distance, flying and cawing derisively. The men saw the partridges, too. The birds were close by and easily killed with guns. When at last the five crows loined the nightly hest of other rows ready for the flight to the South there were only two of the young partridges, and even the mother bird had been killed Lecause she had allowed herself to forget the tricks experience had taught her in her endeavor to make her young happy.

An Industry in Which More Than 25,000

It takes 25,000 or 30,000 men to catch the fish that go into sardine boxes in France alone, The fishermen are employed seven months a year, and one village alone has been known to oil 2,650,000 pounds of sardines and to salt

The signs by which fishermen judge of the coming of sardines are floating bunches of algae, the odor from sardines caught by fish of pres, and birds hovering over the sea. The ter dive straight, with wings close, and the cormorants kiss the wate. Y'y with their bills when these fish are near the surface. It is then the bait is cast overboard. The bait is generally codfish roe, mostly from Norway, salted down in barrels for transportation, but soaked in water to make it heavy. It is cast overboard by the barrel—35,000 tons of Nor-way roe are used in a season. Countless school of sardines are attracted by it. Curiously

enough the fishermen use gill nets from thirty to forty-five yards long and from nine to twelve yards deep. The bottoms are not leaded or otherwise weighted, and they are cast out so that the sardines, in their rushes to and fro for the batt fetch up in the nets and are drowned. When a net gets heavy it is pulled in, the fish are taken out and cast into the hold, to goes the sail, and away the boat starts for the shore, where the fish are cured.

There was a time when 12,000 or even 20,000 sardines were taken in a trip by a single boat, but as in the Lake Erie and the North Atlantic coast fisheries the fish have decreased and nowadays rarely more than 6,000 fish are taken on a trip. For this fishing 20-foot boats are used with sharp shear forward and a square stern. They are fast sallers, but cranky. Two masts that lean back slightly and two large square lugger sails catch even slight puffs of air and send the boat a-zipping.

At the shore, say from 6 to 10 in the morning, the boats arrive, coming in like a flock of birds to their roost at night, and are met where the water shallows by men and women dealers holding baskets that carry 500 fish each. The men roll up their trousers, the women their skirts, but many plunge in water up to this elbows if need be to get to the boats. When the baskets are loaded, they are dipped to make the lish look fresh, and then they are taken ashore and salted. At the factories women dress them and the lish are spread side by side with their heads cut off in a thin layer of sait atop of flat rocks. This is the first drying. While the fish are lying on the rocks, huge boliers, filled with the fluest of olive off, are placed over the fire and started to a boll, when the fish are put in layers on wire across or baskets and dipped into the oil. Then the fish are put in frames to drip. After dripping they are put in drying rooms and there exposed to the sea air till in proper condition.

THE KICK OF A RIFLE.

A Point Not Always Considered in Baying or in Uning a Gan,

When a man gets a rifle for big-game shooting he sometimes forgets to consider one of the most important points-the kick. A gun which uses seventy grains of powder and 500 greins of lead caves a weak man's shoulder in and makes the flesh black and blue. If the man has more pluck than sense, he continues to use the big gun in spite of the discomfort, and thereby sometimes ruins himself as a shot. When one of the big bore, big charge, rifle cranks picks up a rifle and fires it at a target, alive or dead, a painful expression twists his face, and just as he pulls the trigger the butt shoulder flinches from the recoil. That flinch s ruinous to the aim, and men often get so is ruinous to the aim, and men often get so a sed to flinching that they dodge the kick of a 22 short cartridge as vigorously as they do a 50-110-500 one.

Men who flinch from their gun do not know it usually, until some time they are standing nicely balanced on a freshly peeled hemlock log, or some other slippery place, and the gun misses fire. The man flinches and his foot slips at that, and down he tumbles. Even then the chances are that he will not understand the reason of it.

PLUG FISHING BARRED.

Maine Waters from Which the Fly Casters

The Maine Fish and Game Commission have granted a petition to close South Bay stream and the pool between Round and Dodge ponds to the users of the angleworm. The petition bait fishing for speckled beauties was un-

"Plug fishing" is what they called bait "Flug fishing" is what they called balt using, and their description of it was not calculated to make the balt fishermen love the fly casters.
"Flug fishing," they said, "is where they take a spruce pole some fifteen feet long with a big hook and sinker on the line. They just put on a big gob of angleworms, and then bob for the trout." seems that no mention was made of the eight or nine onnce rods, costing many dollars, which manufacturers put on the market for trout bait fishing. The bait users do not ad nit that there is more sport in fly casting than in bait fishing for trout, and do not often admit that fly fishing is more artistic.

A MAINE POACHER ARRESTED. Charles Morris, Who Shet Game Warden

Collins, Tired of His Lonely Life, Charles Morris, a poscher, who had lived in he Maine woods a fugitive from justice since last July, when he shot Game Werden Edward O. Collins, has just been captured near Moosehead Lake, Me. Morris is a woodsman and thinks that game is God-given and not to be protected by Legislatures. Further than this t was profitable after his way of thinking to kill and sell illegal game. He had friends who kill and sell illegal game. He had friends who thought likewise and they, with Morris as leader, raided the lakes and woods. They were willing to fight and live out in the woods if necessary to escape the game protectors. After Morris shot his man he took to the woods.

After Morris shot his man he fook to the woods. He was often seen by sportsmen and guides, some of whom thought him to be insane.

Commissioners Carleton and Onk learned that Morris was near Moosehead Lake in a camp and Sheriff Otis Martin went to the camp. The door was barricaded, but was lasttered down. Morris made to fight, though he had a rife and revolver. The life in the woods was too lonesome for him and he was on the whole relad to oth. It glad to outs it.

PIGEONS OUTWIT A HAWK.

The Southern Sportsman told recently about flock of pigeons that measured brains with a hawk and came out on top in the contest. H. day were cut off from their cote by a large hawk. The pigeons knew that if the hawk once go; above them, one at least of their number would go to make the hawk a meal, and so

ber would go to make the hawk a meal, and so up they flew in circles, perhaps hoping to go higher than the hawk. In the rising game they were ne match for the hawk. The latter kept under the piscons, and leisurely followed their laborious movements.

Then came a curious and unexpected sight to Mr. Edwards. Every pigeon closes its sings, when they appeared to be the size of sparrows, and down they came past the hawk at a terrific rate. That astonished the hawk it actually dodged the dropping birds, and missed half a dozen while stroker before it got in full chase of them. When it got down to the barnyard not a nigeon was in sight—some were in the cote, some in the porch, two in the well house, and one was in the kitchen. The hawk had been outwitted completely. It is a question how the nigeons managed to check their fall, as they did not slacken up till they were alout sixteen or twenty feet above the ground, when they stattered in all directions to escape the hawk.

SHOOTING WILD CATS.

Mathod in Which Sportsmen at Patchogue Induige in the Sport.

THE SUN told a few days ago about some cats which had been liberated and had gone wild on an island. There is a similar colony on an island three miles off Patchogue, I., I. When Patchogue cats get too numerous, the kittens, instead of being drowned or dropped on the neighbor's door steps, as in ordinary country towns, are taken out to the island and others to was, are taken out to the islam and thereto. They find there plenty to eat—birds washed ashere, as well as fish and mussels, while there is fresh water a plenty for their needs. Now when a Patchegue man gets his sporting blood up he takes a boat and goes wild-cat hunting. He takes a pretty sizeable fish with him, or, maybe, a large bird—a hen or duck or cull, say—or a sheep's head or a chunk of meat. He starts after supper in the summer time, and arrives at the island about sundow. Then he proceeds to gather driftwood, and by dark he has a pretty sizable fire blaring. He looks to his 12-rauge or 10-gauge duck gun, ard loads it with double Hs. Then he hangs up the bird, head, meat, or fish so close to the fire that it sizzles and burns, and sends forth an odor most appetizing to wild cats. This done, he goes away about seven rods from the fire and sits down behind the brush and waits.

Pretty soon he hears a yeowl away down wind. By and by he sees a shadow approaching. The killing of the wild cat isn't much. It comes out into the opening and goes toward the fire, whereupon the watcher shoots it dead. liberated. They find there plenty to eat-birds

Hooked His Fish Twice.

A scared fish swims far sometimes, as the experience of H. Scrymgeour-Wedderburn of Maryhill Barracks, Glasgow, proves. man was fishing in a small cove, in Renfrewshire, when he nooked a fair-sized fish, but lost it after playing it for some time, the fly having broken off, along with a little of the gut. The fisherman put on a new fly and gut. The fisherman put on a new fly and went on fishing. An hour later he hooked a fish in another and distant place. This trout weighed two and a half pounds, and in its mouth was the fly lost in the loch.

To have reached the place where it was captured from the place where it was first hooked the fish had to round a point that projeted far out into the loch and then go across a bay some 200 or 300 yards wide.

It looks as if the fish, on freeing itself, had made a mad rush from danger it knew about till it thought it was safe, then proceeded to bite again as usual.

AROUND THE WHIST TABLE.

THE SUN'S PROBLEMS AND WHAT SOME CRITICS SAY OF THEM.

Secret of Solving Whist Problems-Prospects of an International Match-The Difficulty of Agreeing Upon a Basis of Play Illustrated by a Hand Played in England and America.

The Sixth Congress of the American Whist League is now a thing of the past. In point of numbers it was the most imposing of all; in point of play it was the most important.

The general review of the tournament and its results must be left for next Sunday. A great many hands were recorded as played, and they were played in very differen, wave by different teams. It will take time to analyze them thoroughly and to arrive at any just estimate of the value of one system as compared with another, due allowance being made for the varying abilities of the players. As fast as the facts can be ascertained they will be presented to the readers of THE SUN.

OUR PROBLEMS.

A proposition was made to have a problemclving contest added to the other attractions of the congress, but the Executive Committee thought they had enough to attend to as it was, and the time was so filled up that none was left for events not in the regular programme. At the next congress it is more than probable that problem tournament will be a feature.

The scheme was to have a certain number of good, original five and six card problems prearranged and presented to the audience on a ereen at certain fixed intervals, say five minates for each problem. Competitors would have the privilege of writing down the position if they chose and studying it over at their leisure, but at the end of five minutes another problem would appear on the screen. If the previous one was not yet solved, this one might be disre-garded, or it might be hastily written down, to be analyzed after the solution to the first had been discovered. All the answers would be written on slips of paper provided for the pur pose, signed with the competitor's name.

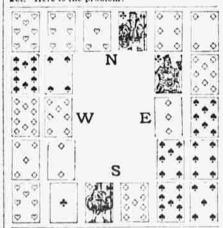
At the end of half an hour six problems would have been shown, and five minutes would have elapsed since the last appeared on the screen. Contestants would then be required to eave the room immediately, depositing their answer slips at the door as they passed out. The winner would be the one who had solved the greatest number of problems in the half hour, er had solved them most correctly, or had given the greatest number of variations. It would, of ourse, be almost impossible to solve all of them, and the result would certainly be a revelation who can solve any six-card problem on sight.

Problems have been published in THE SUN which have taken some persons months to solve; n fact, some have not solved them yet. "Happy Days" still writes an occasional letter, minus he maintains that he caught THE SUN napping. and that the problem published March 22 can be solved by S returning the trump immehe is right he can travel on that problem. He can get \$1,000 to begin with any time.

Every now and then a letter comes to hand asking if there is not a typographical error in the Whitfeld problem, which has been handed to the correspondent to solve, and which has been found "absolutely impossible, as printed." It is to be regretted that problems are very often published in which certain cards are wrong, or transposed, and the weary solver does not discover the fact until the paper printing them apologizes and sets it right a week later. Those appearing in THE SUN are very carefully exam-

appearing in THE SUN are very carefully examined and revised, and readers may rest assured that they are correct.

Many persons are still unable to solve the problem of April 20, although the only possible solution of it was given in THE SUN on May 10. On May 24 part of a letter from "W. A. C" was given demonstrating that the solution was incorrect. The readers of THE SUN were asked to place the actual cards and to amuse themselves place the actual cards and to amuse themselves with the discovery of the absurdity of the "demonstration." In spite of this there are those who still maintain that the problem is unsound. Here is a specimen, which is from "E. C." Batavia, Ill.: I have been patiently waiting to hear of more profests against your published solution of the problem given April 20. I rather think a great many of them must have found the waste bas-ket. Here is the problem:



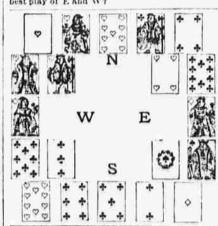
"According to the following play E and W must win one of the six tricks. Unon the first two leads of trumps E and W both discard diamonds. On the next lead of clubs W discards spade 4. Now, please tell me what is to prevent E making a spade trick? I answer: Nothing but the arbitrary decision of The Sun's whist editor. It simply reduces itself to a case of petty larceny, and out here in the West would be properly dealt with."

This is pretty strong language, but to The Sun it only indicates the interest taken in these problems. For the benefit of E. C. and others whom this particular problem has kept awake at night it may be stated that E will be prevented from taking a trick in spades by S leading the spade 5 on the fourth trick, on which W must play the 10, as he has discarded bis 4, and which N will trump. N will then lead a diamond to S, who will win with the pack, and make the least trick with the spade 9.

The great unsatisfied are now turning their after specimen, from "F. L. E.:

"The forty who thought that by leading trumps twice, S discarding both his diamonds, and N then leading diamond 9, are mistaken as to N and S taking all five tricks, as the diamond. Sor the olub jack is sure to take one of the two last tricks."

Here is another, which will probably make trouble. Hearts are trumps, and N is to lead, flow many tricks can N and S get against the best play of E and W?



Several correspondents say these problems are too difficult to be solved without analysis, and many imagine it to be impossible for any one to arrive at the correct solution without going over the play two or three times with the cards. Nevertheless, it is a fact that our best solvers never lay out the cards at all, but study the position from the diagram. Mr. Fish says: "I always look through the cards to see what the adversaries can do to prevent the solution, and then the mind can be concentrated on the means of evading that defence. This will always show that something must be done, a discard forced, a tenace led through, or whan not, and then it is comparatively easy to find the way to do it."

"Convent Avenue" says:

not, and then it is compared to way to do it."

"Convent Avenue" says:

"You are entirely right in saying all problems should be worked from the diagrams, or from the cards without touching them. Every problem contains some principle, which should be found by inspection, not by trying and retrying different plays."

INTERNATIONAL MATCHES.

INTERNATIONAL MATCHES. Although it was not possible to bring off an aternational match during the congress, the

THE TRAPPER'S HARD LIFE.

HOW HE WORKS FOR A LIVING IN THE WOODS.

project of having one has not been abandoned.
Mr. Termey has found a whist player on the
Pacific coast who is sufficiently confident of victory to offer to pay the expenses of an American
team which should go to England and give the
Britishers a run for their money. The Sun has
already pointed out that the difficulty is not so
much in getting the opposing players to meet as
in getting them to agree upon a basis of play.
The chief point in the American game is not
to drop tricks; in the English game it is to play
to the score. Some persons cannot understand
how great a difference these two objects will
make in a player's game, and in the way in
which he will reason out the best line of play in
certain positions. As an illustration, here is a
hand played first in England, and later in
America, which shows a difference of three
tricks in the result; and this difference is not
due to any variation in the system of play or
the general policy of the hand, but simply to
the fact that the Englishman wanted eleven
tricks and risked everything to reach that number, while the American did not care how many
tricks he got, so that he did not lose any.
In the original the famous player, "Mogul,"
held Z's cards. The game was live-point whist,
and the score was love-all. The first round of
trumps showed that the honors were divided,
and at the third trick Z was confronted with
the problem of winning five by cards. The
notes are by "Mogul" himself.

A-B are partners against Y-Z. Z deat, and
torned the heart Jack. The underlined card
wins the trick, and the card under it is the next
one led: Pur-bearing Animals Grow Fewer, but Man Still Pursues Them-The Saares and Traps that Are Used-Preparing Para Sale-What He Gets for His Pelts.

From the Chicago Record.

The fur trade of Michigan has sunk to a mere raction of what it once was. There are comparatively few fur-bearing animals left, and the business is confined to a few trappers who oper-

ate along the streams and the head waters. Many animals, such as the otter, beaver, and muskrat, live in the water or on the bank, and the trapper usually finds it convenient to have s 'dugout" in which to paddle about the inland lake or up and down the river, where he has lo-

cated his hunting grounds. He generally lives

in a log cabin or an abandoned lumber camp. It is the work of a week or more for a good axeman to make a dugout from a pine log, but if properly modelled it makes a very graceful little boat, easily paddled, and so narrow and small stream.

At best the life of a trapper has a great many hard and disagreeable features - more than any one who has not tried it can realize. All day long he must tramp through the woods or paddie his cance up and down stream, visiting his 20 KO

Trick 3. To trump or not to trump is the question. The reasons for not trumping were that doing so would prevent Y from making the spade jack if he held it, as was probable; or, if the spade were led again from the right, it would cost Z two trumps to prevent the queen from making. Trumping would not only diminish Z's chance of bringing in the long clubs, but might induce Y not to return trumps, especially as Z could not well lead them again. On the other hand, as honors are divided. Z must get eleven tricks to win the game, and if the queen of spades is allowed to make the adversaries will require only one other trick to save the game. Now, as the chance of winning the game is not too remote, and trumping does not risk any serious loss, Z is bound to play to win the game, and his best chance is to trump. Besides, he has no convenient discard. To unguard the diamond king is objectionable, and to discard a club would be inconsistent with refusing to trump in order to bring in the clubs.

Trick 4. The play of the small club is to get the lead into Y shaud. If Y cannot win a trick in clubs Y-Z cannot win the game.

Trick 7. Now comes the critical part of the hand. Z knows that the club queen and the best spade are against him. He wants six more tricks to win the game, of which he is reasonably sure of four. If his partner holds the diamond ace the game is almost certain; but he must consider now the game may be won if the diamond ace is against him. This is possible in two ways; the one. If Y could make three tricks in diamonds after the king had forced out the ace; the other, if his partner could make another trick in clubs. The first is too risky and too remote a chance to be played for; but the second was feasible, for aithough the club queen was against, the adversaries could not tell where the ace was, and if the queen was with A with a small club. A would not have discarded his only card of Z's lead. So Z leads another small club; the 0 or 10 might have excited suspicion and induced A to cover.

The second of the control of the con Trick 4. Z makes sure of two rounds of trumps, as his partner cannot have the queen. Y does not ecno, although he is known to use the three-echo, so the 10 must be with A and the three-echo, so the 10 must be with A and the king with B.

Trick 6. When the adversaries' trumps are exhausted, plain suits are led like trumps. Y with not linese, for fear of leiting in the spades. Trick 7. Whether Y returns the lack or the small one makes no difference, as Z must finese in order to retain the command, and to get his diamond king led up if possible.

Trick 9. Y's unblocking play, although well meant and apparently clover, really losses trick; for had Y won the next round of clubs with the jack he would have made the best spade and saved his nather's diamond king. The Congress swallowed all club interests last The Congress swallowed all club interests last week, but the usual compass match was played at the Brooklyn Whist Club on Monday evening. Dollard and Sweeny made the top score! Fland W with 15 plus, Plimpton and Eiwell getting 7 plus N and S. Dollard and Sweeny, Hashman and Ruddington, Lancmur and Stiles got all that was made E and W. all other players in that position being minus. The latest news from the Congress will be found on our sporting page.

A resident of Shawnee, Tennessee, says: "I want to tell of the benefit Ripans Tabules.

My stomach had got into such a fix I could not digest my victuals at all; everything I ate I threw up, with great pains in my chest and bowels. I tried several doctors, who did me no good. At last, after spending about \$75, a friend advised me to try Ripans Tabules. I commenced taking them and soon I could eat almost anything, and I had the satisfaction of knowing that what I cat 'would stay with me.' I am grateful for such a medicine, and I hope before many years it will have place in the house of every family in these United States."

MISHAPS TO FISH. Accidents and Deformittee that Come to

Fish may have deformities, just like human

beings. For instance, a fish may be humpsuch that they are called humpbacked: but aside from these there is occasionally taken s fish which is in a greater or less degree, misfish he once caught that had a slight bend in it. When in repose the fish's body was not straight, but bent slightly, sidewise,

perfect, that is, that would conform in every way strictly to the highest type of their respective kinds, but their imperfections might not be blemishes, nor even noticeable imperfections to the ordinary observer. In fact in this respect, again, fish are much like men. Of the men met in the course of the day there perfect, though the great majority would pass muster. The same may be said of the fish. Some freak fish are found, but hybrids are

to many more dangers and vicissitudes than fall to the lot of most men. They are liable to accident. They may, for instance, be washed time in danger of being eaten by other fishes. Fish of the same kind often eat one another; and various larger fish are all the time cating simply swallowed up by bigger fish, and that is when attacked if it can, or it escapes if that is possible. Many fish are taken that are maimed in one way and another. It is not at all unusual to catch a fish that has lost one eye; and it is not remakable to catch fish that have lost both eyes. Fish are often taken that have lost a fin or part of a fin, perhaps the tail.

Fish are often taken with scars upon them made by the teeth of other fish. A fine big bluefish had upon the sides of the upper part of its body scars made by the terth of some larger fish which had darted down upon it from above, partly closed its faws up in it, and then, for some reason, had let go before biting the bluefish ti rough; or it may be that the bluefish had been the quicker and had freed itself. A codfish taken had a hole in its side from near the backbone down t'r ugh the upper part of the body and out. I had become caught upon a sharp spine of some other fish, or impaled upon some other sharp object. The wound had hole down through the side of the fish through which a lead pencil might have been passed. If a wounded fish is in healthy condition, its wounds heal rapidly, and it may survive inwounds heat rapidly, and it may survive in-juries that, it might seem, would prove fatal. Many a fish has been killed by the snarp spines of fish it has swallowed; at the same time a codfish has been taken that had a sharp-pointed bone of a fish sticking through the sides of its stomach, projecting half an inch beyond into the abdominal cavity on either side. But in this case the wound thus made had healed and the fish when taken was active and in good condition.

the fish when taken was active and in good condition.

The fish caught in a haul of fish may be substantially all free from injuries, or it may be that a considerable number will show scars or other marks. A fish that is mained gets through the rest of fits life the best way it can; nature does not supply the deficiency but it may be in some cases that the remaining members adapt themselves in some measure to take the place of one that is gone. In the National Museum at Washington there is a sunfish whose tail together with a vart of its body had been bitten off by another fish. The wound had healed and the stump of the body had tapered into a blunt point. Then the dorsal and anal fits had grown sufficiently to extend beyond the stump meating back of it, where they served also as a tail.

A feathered lough met its death curiously the other day at Kingsteignton, South Devon. England., the other day, according to Gerald Waller in the London Field. The English cuckoo lays its eggs in the nests of other birds nearly after the fashion of the American cowbird, so that the birds imposed upon bring up the enckoo's young along with its own. One cuckoo discovered the nest of a pair of pied wagtails, or "dishwashers," in a clay pit near Kingsteignton, and, is it seemed in every way a favorable place to deposit one of he eggs, she started to enter the nest for that

eggs, she started to enter the nest for that purposes.

The nest was reculiarly situated between a Scotch fir pole, which had the bark still on, and the wall. There was plenty of space for the pied wastalls, but it was a tight squeeze for the cuckes. She got into the nest, though, but there she tound aerself in trouble.

She couldn't thack out, because her feathers pointed the wrong way, and she couldn't go forward. She was still alive when one of the workmen found her, but died after being tricated.

From the Chicago Daily Tribuna. "Nice day for wheelin', ain't it?"

"Hey?"
"I say it's a nice day for wheelin'."
"I say it's a nice day for wheelin'."
"For wheelin'."
"Yeh."
"Goin' fur in this direction?"
"Hey?"

'I say are you goin' fur ?"

"You're ridin' purty fast. I can't hardly keep up with ye."
"Ump!"
"Your wheel ain't much like mine."

it's a different make. Geared highes,

"Is it?"
"Yes. What's yours?"
"It's a Lightoutandgetthere."
"Goe! I never heard of that kind before.
Where did you buy it?"
"I didn't buy it. I traded for it."
"Traded what?"
"It was either a horse or a town lot. I forget."
"Hey?"
"Hey?"

I say can ye go purty fast with it?"

"Yell."
"Easy ridin', ain't it?"
"Oli, yes."
"Well, it's a mighty nice machine."
"Thanks. I'll show you how its looks from he rear." (Spurts on ahead.)